HAWAIIAN GAZETT

TUESDAY

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

APRIL Se

TAFT'S ANANIAS CLUB

President Taft has apparently started a branch of the well known Ananias Club, with Theodore Roosevelt as the sole sharter member, president, vice-president, chairman of the rules committee and secretary. Those of us with good memories laughed a little when Roosevelt's answer to the charges made by the publication of the Smith-Bonaparte Letters, was made public here. We recalled other instances of pretty much the same character in which the former President exercised to the full his "practical" political abilities, and we also recalled certain addresses made by Mr. Taft along protty much the same lines as he takes in the dispatches from Washington this morning. Taft had absolutely nothing to do with the decision not to prosecute the Harvester trust, nor would be, in his capacity as secretary of war, have been asked for his advice regarding a matter which did not lie within his department. It is quite possible that he knew of the decision, as a member of the cabinet, but no one who remembers anything of the Roosevelt rule in the White House, will believe for an instant that that knowledge would have led him to interfere with any policy his then chief might have adopted. Roosevelt's charge that he was even partially implicated in the decision to defer prosecution of the Harvester trust was on a par with the former President's explanation of what be meant when he said he would never run for a third term as President of the United States, pure bumcombe, that and nothing else.

TAFT AND THE TRUSTS.

Roosevelt, in a would-be biting speech made in Boston yesterday accused President Taft of having "been cognizant of an agreeable delay in the prosecution of the Harvester Trust." He spoke too soon as well as without due thought for the facts in the matter. The same wire that brought the report of his address west carried also a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the civil suit for the dissolution of the trust would be filed in Minneapolis this morning. The former President also forgot apparently that Mr. Taft's administration has been attempting to secure the peaceful dissolution of the Harvester Trust for several months, and that but a few days have passed since the attempt failed following the Sugar Trust decision.

There will be a number of people of course, who will believe that the at tack made by Mr. Roosevelt has forced the hand of the administration, forgetting that the publication of the famous Smith-Bonaparte-Roosevelt letters came through the action of Mr. Taft and the Republican senate. If you only throw mud enough some of it is bound to stick somewhere. Mr. Roosevelt knows that and seems to have been acting upon that theory when he made his address yesterday. But his mud can not stick so far as Mr. Taft is concerned. No President we have ever had stands out cleaner, or less smirched with corporation fifth than William Howard Taft. For years he has been under the spotlight of publicity and there is today not a charge against his personal integrity. Mr. Roosevelt will have to find some other accusation to bring against him than that he has favored corporation interests during his administration.

MONEY FOR DUKE.

One thing should be made very plain to any one who is yearning for a free trip to Sweden as a companion and valet to Duke Kahanamoku. This community believes in Duke, as a man, as a swimmer and as a probable champion at the coming games, and so believing is willing to back him to the uttermost with moral support and money support. Any money that he needs for his trip, any accessories he may require to enable him to be in the best possible trim when he meets the world's pick swimmers will be forthcoming without delay, as soon as he makes known his wants. But, and here is the crux of the matter, the city is not willing to pay for anyone else's junket to the Olympic contests. We had enough of that before. We spent good money for absolutely nothing. Duke gained nothing that he would not have been just as well without, and Honolulu gained nothing at all worth a five-cent piece. Duke's companion was sent in order "that the Territory might get some publicity." Any newspaper man or advertising man knows just what the stuff on exhibition in a shop window here, is worth from the publicity standpoint. Honolulu is not going to repeat that bit of extravagance. If there are any more "Silent" one's cherishing hopes that they may go to Europe on the good money supplied by the people of this city, the sooner they abandon that the earnings of professional and business men. hope and go to work the better.

BRIBES AND PRESENTS.

An extraordinary report comes from the police court, the sequel to the charge of attempted bribery of a police officer made against a Magoon Block Japanese, who had been caught violating the Sunday law. The police officer on the beat ordered the shop closed, whereupon the Japanese handed over a dollar to the guardian of the peace and was promptly arrested. When the case came up for hearing the representative of the city attorney's office, with the consent of the sheriff, asked that the defendant be discharged, explaining that the dollar was given not as a bribe, but as a "present."

The amount involved in the case is trifling, but the principle is as great as it would be in an offer to bribe the city attorney himself with a thousand dollars in gold or the promise of some lucrative civil practise. The matter of presenting the case before the court was wrong, wrong to the community, wrong to the police officer who refused the coin and made the arrest and wrong to the Japanese. If orientals are to be taught by the city attorney or his deputies, and the teaching backed up by the sheriff and the police magistrate. that "presents" to policemen by men detected in violations of law are allowable, then the dawning of another grafting period in the police force is at hand. It is not impossible that the city attorney's office is able to draw the fine line between a bribe and a present, but the ordinary police officer of Honolulu should not be encouraged to try his prentice hand at it.

PROHIBITION AND HAWAII.

If the various prohibition measures now pending in congress ever become law, there should be great rejoicing in Hawaii. We distinctly remember that the greater part of those who vigorously opposed prohibition in Hawaii at the hands of congress, when the matter was last up, did so on the expressed ground that prohibition here would be a failure in the absence of federal legislation making illegal the shipment of intoxicants into Hawaii. Many of the leading opponents of prohibition announced that their opposition rested solely upon that ground, declaring that they would favor prohibition if it could be bringing the shipping of intoxicants under the interstate law. We trust that the measure will become a law and allow those who opposed prohibition two years ago to get in and work for it now for Hawaii.

QUESTIONS FOR THINKERS.

Did anyone ever see a tourist take a snapshot of any bit of Honolulu scenery that contained a billboard in it? Why do they avoid the billboards with their camera lenses if the billboads are not attractive and their presence a spoliation of the landscape?

Search the shops of Honolulu and see if you can find a picture postcard that has on it a scene showing a billboard. Unless the billboards detract from the beauty of the city, why should they not have their place on the cardst Almost everything else in Honolulu has a place on them.

Find, if possible, the storekeeper of Honolulu who is willing to have a billboard advertising his own wares placed on his home lot, or in the immediate vicinity of his home. Why is it that the man who can afford to escape the sight of a billhoard will help foist it upon someone else!

Why, when we must all confess that hillboards are among the things that detract from the general beauty of the city and when we must acknowledge that Honolulu's shief tourist asset is its untural beauty, why do we telerate billboards, much less encourage them?

There are several hundred women in the city who have asked themselves why, and they have proceeded to answer the question. They are not saying

much for publication, but their asoney is talking loudly. That is why the number of local users of billboard space will show a rapid decrease in the very near future.

MR. THWING'S ACTIVITIES,

Rev. E. W. Thwing, well known in this city, has been garnering for him self the materials for a new martyr's crown in the Orient, his political activities in China during the past few months forming the basis for some general attacks upon American missionaries on the part of the Japanese press and BIG CONCRETE TEST BLOCK IS USE being advanced in extenuation of the apparent antimissionary attitude of the Inpunese officials in Korea. The Japan Advertiser, however, points out that missionaries as a class can not be judged from what some few individuals may to, although even the Advertiser can not refrain from styling Mr. Thwing's activities as "ridiculous," Says that paper:

It is admitted that the great majority of missionary workers in China have scrupulously refrained from mixing in politics, but exceptions there evidently are; and it is unfortunate that these are usually Americans and English. Something like a sensation was recently caused by some remarks on the Chinese question attributed to no less a personage than Bishop James W. Bashford of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, who is reported to have delivered an impassioned speech to an audience of young revolutionaries to the general effect that "the hand of the Almighty is in this revolution," This report, however, has been declared incredible by officials of the Methodist Church in America, who describe Bishop Bashford as one of the most cautious men connected with the church, but as yet it has not evoked a direct denial from the alleged offender who left Shanghai on

March 5th and must ere this have reached home, True or not of Bishop Bashford the soft impeachment of political activity can with assurance be directed against another well-known person, the Rev. E. W. Thwing, who is representative in China of the International Reform Bureau. The reverend gentleman's pet aversions at the outset were opium and tobacco, which he never wearied of denouncing. He signalized his arrival in China by launching philippic after philippic against the deadly cigarette, but so far we have not heard that the flourishing business of the British-American Tobacco Company has been crippled to any serious extent by this crusade. Following this Mr. Thwing "went for" opium until the outbreak of the revolution raised a new issue far more interesting to the Chinese and apparently to Mr. Thwing himself, for that gentleman lost no time in jumping into the middle of the political fray. Here the evidence is unmistakable, seeing that the columns of Shanghai papers at one period were replete with fervid tributes from the lips of Mr. Thwing to the glories of the rainbow flag-the flag of the Republic. The Peking correspondent of the New York Herald de res that both the American Legation and the Department of State received considerable advice from Mr. Thwing as to the importance of the Unites States Government according formal recognition to the "Republic" at Nanking. "Yuan Shi-Kai," adds this correspondent, "was not permitted to escape bombardment from the Thwing guns, and the high water mark of his effort was a telegram to the Imperial Princes advising abdication." Few will feel disposed to cavil at the correspondent's comment that "all this would be ludicrous if it did not have a decidedly serious side. The impropriety of foreigners of any kind or color interfering in the internal politics of a country in which they happen to reside is manifest. If this is true of the merchant and kindred classes, it is even more true of those whose mission it is to preach the gospel of peace."

Already the ventilation of these charges has done good, for it has induced several of the home hoards to despatch special cables to their missionaries in China instructing them to maintain strict neutrality, while as we have already insisted, the fact that here and there a missionary disregards instructions of this character can not equitably be cited to the discredit of the movement as a whole.

AUSTRALIA'S PENSION SCHEME.

Of great interest to students of social movements is the scheme recently proposed for pensioning Australia's public servants of all classes. The question had been under discussion in the legislative assembly for some time and the appointment of a committee to specially consider it and report was the last step in the preliminary debate on the matter. In brief the committee favors the plan for providing a pension for all government employes.

The committee expressed the view that the absence of some adequate form of superannuation could not fail to have a deleterious influence upon the whole civil service. A service without a pension scheme would in the long run fail to attract the kind of ability it most urgently needed. The normal scale of official emoluments, particularly in responsible positions, was not in itself sufficient to induce able and energetic men to give up the chance of the larger earnings that were possible in the field of private enterprise. The existence of a pension fund was universally recognized as a necessary compensation for the smaller scale of earnings possible to government officials as compared with

The committee outlined a measure to make provision in respect of death, invalidity, and age for persons employed by the State, by shire and municipal councils, by various public bodies, and by subsidized institutions like the Sydney University, Sydney Grammar School and others. While in other schemes the pension has usually lapsed with the death of the contributor or pensioner, in this one provision is made for the widow and children. The benefits proposed are

Full pension on retirement at the age of sixty, after seventy years service in the case of a man, and in the case of a woman at fifty-five or sixty, according to the table she elects to contribute under, and an actuarially reduced pension to an employe who elects to retire after thirty-five years service before reaching the age of sixty. On death of a pensioner onehalf of the pension to his widow and thirteen pounds in respect of each child under sixteen. On death of a contributor before age of retirement onehalf the pension for which he was contributing to his widow, and thirteen pounds per annum to each child under sixteen. On retirement after ten years' service of a contributor through invalidity or incapacity not due to his own fault a full pension, and on his death one-half the pension to his Tibet is occupied by the English, and widow and thirteen pounds per annum to each child under sixteen.

On retirement after ten years' service of a contributor through invalidity or incapacity due to his own fault, a pension, the actuarial equivalent of the contributions made by himself and by his employer in respect of him, up to the time of his retirement. On death of such contributor one-half such pension, or twenty-six pounds per annum, whichever is greater, to his widow, and thirteen pounds per annum to each child under sixteen.

On resignation, dismissal, or discharge before age of sixty, a refund of the employe's contributions.

On termination of service through retrenchment a pension, the actuarial equivalent of the contributions made by the employe, and in respect of him, or a payment equivalent to twice the amount of his contribution.

CAPTAIN AND OWNER.

J. Bruce Ismay is in a distinctly unenviable position, the various explanamade workable. Now, one of the measures congress is considering is a bill tions made to account for his rescue from the Titanic, when sixteen hundred pasprohibiting the exportation of liquor from licensed into unlicensed districts, sengers and members of the crew went down in that great wreck, failing to sat isfy the public. The general attitude of the people of America-and the same attitude will, in all probability be taken by the people of Great Britain-is given in the following verses, by B. Hecht of Chicago, which have been telegraphed all over the Union:

> The captain stood where a captain should, For the law of the sea is grim; The owner romped ere his ship was swamped And no law bothered him.

> The captain stood where the captain should When a captain's boat goes down; But the owner led when the women fled, For an owner must not drown.

The captain sank as a man of rank, While his owner turned away; The captain's graye was his bridge and, brave, He carned his seamen's pay.

To hold your place in the glastly face Of death on the sea at night, Is a seaman's job, but to fice with the mob Is an owner's noble right.

KEY TO PUZZIE

SATISPACTORY TO PEARL HARBOR BUILDERS.

The concrete brick weighing sixteen tons which has been subjected to a two-weeks test in the Pearl Harbor drydock to prove its resisting qualities, was brought to the surface yesterday in the presence of the United States naval engineers and those interested in the drydock contract, and after being

factory.

The mixture contained in that brick will probably be officially declared by the naval engineers as containing the proper proportions for the immense amount of concrete that is to be poured into the drydock basin to cap the bottom. The discovery of the naval engineers balted this decision, and meanwhile the brick was subjected to

Engineer F. B. Smith of the San Francisco Bridge Company, in charge of the contract, is expected back from the Coast in the near future with the results of tests made in a California laboratory of the Pearl Harbor water.

The naval station people yesterday placed an anchor in Pearl Harbor opposite the entrance to the dock for use by the great gate for the drydock which is being towed here from San Francisco by the tug Hercules, and is expected here in a day or two.

W. N. Concannon, the Pacific coast contractor, will land the contract for the erection of the administration building at the Pearl Harbor naval station. The bid of Lord-Young Con-struction Company of Honolulu was \$34,700, and Concannon's, \$34,952. The local firm asked \$4000 for extra "bays" and the Concannon Company offered to do it for \$3500. The total bid of the coast company was lower than that of the Lord-Young company, Three extra "bays" are to be added, which would make Concannon's bid \$45,452, and Lord-Young's, \$46,700.

LAME BACK.

One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamber-lain's Pain Balm twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii,

ARGUE RUSSIA SHOULD ANNEX N. MANCHURIA

NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY, SAY THE SIBERIAN PAPERS, FOR RUSSIA TO ACT.

The progovernment press of East Siberia here and there appears to be in favor, not only of a protectorate over Mongolia, but also of a formal occupation of North Manchuria by Russia on the understanding that South Manchuria shall be once and for all placed at the entire disposal of the Japanese, reports the Japan Advertiser. A regular contributor to the Dalny Vostok strongly urges these steps as calculated to reduce the area He ob serves that heretofore every argument in favor of preserving relations with to \$114,020. Kualoa ranch was pro-China has been supported by references tested as raised from \$34,193 to \$117,-China has been supported by references to the 9000 werst frontier which runs 840. Mr. Swanzy's property at Koo-between China and Siberia and invests laupopo and Koolaluloa was set forth the latter power with the ability to create serious political and economic friction for Russia over this vast extent of territory whenever she may feel so disposed.

continues this writer, " Mongolia has declared her autonomy in South Manchuria the Japanese are permanently established; if, then, North Manchuria be occupied and South Manchuria offered to the Japanese, the celebrated Chinese boundary is destroyed and we obtain a series of substantial buffers through which the 'yellow peril' not everywhere and not

always can menace us.

"In the most vulnerable region of the maritime and Amur provinces, their southern portions which are directly contiguous to Manchuria, we would be behind the enduring curtain of Japanese terriory; beyond lies Mongolia with its enormous deserts and frontier moun-tain ranges; finally Tibet with the English.

DAMASCUS, Syria, April 29.—

The basaars here caught fire yesterday morning and despite all the efforts of the people burned fiercely for several hours, destroying nearly ten milition dollars worth of property. Appeals for aid for the destitute have been sent broadcast. The foreign quarters offered accornery. ter auffored nevertly.

DYNAMITE IN STREETS TO END FIGHT WITH LEADERS.

PARIS, April 29 .- After a running fight, which was brought to an end when the police made use of dynamite, Bonnet, chief of the famous taxicab bandits, who have been terrorizing the French capital for weeks, and his fieutenant, a fellow, calling himself Dusubjected to chipping, hammering and bois, were killed by the gendarmes here other tests, was pronounced satisyesterday afternoon. It was one of the most sensational events of recent Parisian history, and resembled nothing so much as a scene ot one of the famous barricades during one of the many revolutions.

Ever since the strike of the chauffeurs Paris has been torn by repeated a test in the water to determine their sympathizers against taxicab whether the chemical qualities of the water would "mush" it. The brick stood the test. outrages committed by the strikers or early yesterday morning surrounded Bonnet and Dubois at a low dive, which they have been making their quarters. The arrest was intended as a surprise, but one of the many friends of the leaders of the bandits warned them just before the trap was sprung, and they made their escape through a

rear door.

The police, however, were right on their heels and a running fight that lasted three hours followed. of the pollecmen were seriously in-jured by the accurate shooting of the fleeing criminals, who had sworn never to be taken alive. Bonnet took refuge in an empty gasolene tank of one of the military garages, and there Dubois joined him. When the police, whom the pair believ-ed to have been thrown off their track, appeared they resumed their firing with

their automatic revolvers.

The fight lasted for more than two nours, before the officials finally determined to dynamite the place. This was done and both men were killed. Ten thousand spectators, who had galhered about the scene of the battle, attempted to mob the dying Bonnet, but were kept from him until after he expired. In spite of the efforts of the officers his body was badly trampled by the crush.

MAY FILE PROTESTS AGAINST TAX TODAY

SMALL PROPERTY HOLDER WON'T FIGHT RAISES, BUT BIG ONES WILL ACT.

The prospective appellants in the matter of the raises of taxes are still holding back, and it appears now that very few of the small property holders concerned are going to contest their cases. The big contestants are waiting till the last day. It is propable that a tot of appeals will be filed this after-noon. They will be mostly corporation cases, according to the present indica-

Appeals were filed yesterday by representatives of F. M. Swanzy, for Mrs. E. C. Judd and others. They gave a fair sample of some of the boosts given to property, against which appeals are being made. The appeal in behalf of Mrs. Judd stated that her Honolulu property had been raised from \$64,300 as raised from \$455 to \$1205. The appeal makes the claim that these raises are "unjust, unfair and unreasonable," and leaves it to the tax appeal court to settle the valuation upon which taxes shall be assessed.

A Bad Back Is Always Worse in the Morning-Honolulu People Are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

Can't cure a bad back until you cure

the kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney

can't cure a had back until you cure the kidneys; finally Tibet with the English.

'A conjunction of circumstances so favorable for us has never yet occurred and it is impossible to let the present moment slip. The occupation of Manchuria is a question of our day. To let it pass will be tantamount to parting for long with peace in the Priamurye, casting the latter a sacrifice to Chinese arbitrariness which is being fostered by the kind advice of America and our tried friend—Germany. When the fruit ripens it should be plucked; otherwise it will fall and be lost. The days of a Chinese Manchuria are numbered. The moment must not be neglected.''

DAMASCUS BURNS;

Can't cure a had back until you cure the kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve sick kidneys—make you feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better.

The following statement proves the merit of Doan's.

E. A. Stevens, 1611 Twenty-Third Ave., Oakland, Cal., says: "For thirty years I was afflicted with kidney complaint. It came on suddenly, a sharp twinge in my back threw me from my chair to the floor. I constantly grow worse and I was sure to suffer if I attempted to lift anything heavy. The kidney secretions passed too frequently both day and night. I felt weak and tired, could not rest well and had a poor appetite. My flesh became flabby and doctors did not help me. Seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised, I decided to try them. In three days after I began their use. I passed a gravel stone and as I continued taka gravel stone and as I continued tak-MILLIONS DAMAGE ing this remedy, I steadily com-

Donn's Backache Kidney Pilis are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cests per hox, (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Houelstz, wholesals agents for the Hawaiian Is-

Remember the name, Donn's, and take no substitute.